1: Holmberg--7 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 136, 857

"In addition to the ants, mosquitoes, and flies, there are scorpions and spiders whose bites may also cause partial paralysis and for whose presence one must be continually on the lookout, and sweat bees, which drive the perspiring traveler to a fury in trying to escape them. Some mention should also be made of the wood ticks, which range in size from a pin point to a fingernail. During the dry season as many as a hundred may drop from a disturbed leaf on to a person as he passes by. One of the most common pastimes of the Indian children, in fact, is picking off wood ticks from returning hunters."

1: Holmberg--57 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 593, 857

"The freest relationships of all are those between siblings of the same sex and of about the same age. From earliest childhood brothers, like sisters, begin to associate with each other, and the close bonds established at this time continue and strengthen throughout life. Brothers frequently marry sisters; they have the same potential wives; they hunt, fish, and plant gardens together. Conversely, sisters frequently marry brothers; they have the same potential husbands; they collect, cook, and carry out household tasks together. Under conditions of this kind, of course, binding ties are formed, so that brothers often enjoy secrets with brothers, and sisters with sisters, that are not even shared by husband and wife. Thus, throughout life one's most intimate friend and companion is most likely to be one's sibling of the same sex and of about the same age."

I: Holmberg--78 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 857, 866

"At about the age of 3, although still largely dependent upon his parents, the child begins to stray from the family fire—to play with other children, and to learn those habits which gradually increase his self-reliance and lessen his dependency on the family. His first contacts with people of his own age are generally those with his half brothers, half sisters, and his cousins, who are not only closely related to him genealogically but spatially as well, since the extended family tends to cluster together in the house. A child's first play group, in fact, seldom contains members outside of his extended family. As he grows older, children of the same sex and age from other extended families join the play group, so that at puberty there is usually not more than one play group for each sex in the entire band. Since the local group is small, play groups seldom contain over five or six members."

1: Holmberg--78 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 225, 857

"Since the aim to which every Siriono male aspires is to be an excellent hunter, young boys get an early education, through play, in the art of the chase. Before a boy is 3 months of age his father has made him a miniature bow and arrows which, although he will not be able to use them for several years, are symbolic of his adult role as a hunter. By the time a boy is 3 years of age he is already pulling on some kind of a bow, and with his companions he spends many pleasant hours shooting his weapons at any nonhuman target that strikes his fancy. As he grows older and more skillful with his bow, he begins to select living targets, such as butterflies and insects, and when his marksmanship is perfected he is encouraged to stalk woodpeckers and other birds that light on branches near the house. Consequently, by the time a boy is 8 he has usually bagged some game animal, although only a small bird."

1: Holmberg--78-79 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 286, 857

"Like young boys, girls, too, through play, get [79] an early exposure to some of the household tasks which they have to perform when they are adults. As the bow symbolizes the hunting role of the boy, so the spindle symbolizes the spinning role of the girl. Before a girl is 3 years of age her father has made her a miniature spindle with which she practices the art of spinning as she matures."

1: Holmberg--79 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 524, 857

"Strikingly enough, miniature bows and arrows for boys and spindles for girls are the only toys which the Siriono make for their children. There is a conspicuous lack of dolls, animal figures, puzzles, cradles, stilts, balls, string figures, etc., so commonly found in other primitive societies. Occasionally a baby tortoise or the young of some animal is brought in from the forest for a child to play with, but such pets are usually treated so roughly that they die within a few days' time. Moreover, such common amusements for children as games of tag, of hide-and-seek, and racing are unknown in Siriono society. Organized games and contests for children (except wrestling for boys) seem to be entirely lacking."

1: Holmberg--79 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 857

"Besides playing with their bows and arrows, boys amuse themselves in other ways: climbing trees, playing in the water, fishing, learning to swim, chasing one another around camp, and wrestling. They also spend a great deal of time lying in their hammocks, a custom they seem readily to learn from their parents."

1: Holmberg--79 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 857

"Girls play especially at house: making baskets and pots, spinning cotton thread, and twining bark-fiber string. They also frequently assist their mothers in performing such simple household tasks as shelling maize, roasting wild fruits, and carrying water. Young girls also spend a great deal of time grooming each other, depilating the hair from their foreheads and picking out and eating the lice from their heads. In general, by the time they have reached the age of 8, girls have learned to weave baskets, to twine bark-fiber string, to spin cotton thread, and to perform most of the tasks which the society assigns to the adult female."

1: Holmberg--79 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 857, 865

"Within play groups aggression is freely expressed. When boys are playing with their bows and arrows (boys' arrows always have blunt ends, and their bows shoot with little force), accidents sometimes occur, and occasionally one child shoots another intentionally, even though boys are admonished not to point their weapons at any human target. When such accidents or shootings occur (children are seldom wounded as a result of them), a fight usually breaks out, and the child who has been hit often strikes back at the boy who shot him. Adults generally take no part in these fights (they usually laugh at them), but the loser almost always runs crying to his parents for protection."

1: Holmberg--79 [5] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 857, 865

"Considerable teasing and torturing—such things as pinching of the genitals, poking fingers in the eyes, and scratching—of young children by older children take place. A young child most often protects himself from such attacks with a brand of fire or a digging stick, and if he catches off guard the older child who molested him, he may burn him rather severely or give him a sharp rap on the head. Under such circumstances, older children are not allowed to express counter aggression."

1: Holmberg--79 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 562, 593, 857

"Sibling rivalry does not seem to be intense. If a quarrel breaks out between siblings, parents almost always take the part of the younger child. There seems, in fact, to be a clear recognition by the Siriono that the younger a child the less responsible he is for his acts. As between sisters and brothers, there seems to be a slight preference in the treatment of boys, though this is scarcely noticeable until puberty. Generally speaking, however, boys receive more food and less discipline than girls."